

WORLD'S FAIR WORK.

HOW IT IS PROGRESSING IN CHICAGO.

Slowly but Surely the Stupendous Undertaking Is Assuming Shape—Greater Progress Made than on Any Similar Attempt in the Same Time—An Army of Laborers at Work—Big Buildings Rising.

The Fair in Embryo.

It is only about a year and a half since the National Government set the seal of its authority upon the Columbian World's Fair, to be held in Chicago in the summer of 1893. The question, "What has been done?" is frequently heard from those who have not devoted close personal attention to the stupendous undertaking which must be, now admitted by all to be well on the way to an unparalleled success.

Within the short period a develop-

ings are needed. Then, under the magic touch of an army of laborers, the work seemingly is finished with a rush, and perfected wonder unfolds before the multitude in all its glory. The deceptiveness in the Chicago instance is complete. The act of Congress providing for the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America was passed more than eighteen months ago. Yet people who visit the World's Fair grounds come away now with the opinion that the Chicagoans have done little toward preparing for the great celebration. The records show, however, that greater progress has been made in the World's Columbian Exposition than was made on any similar undertaking in the same length of time. Little chance for word painting is offered by the present appearance of the grounds. The spectacle is immature. The only impressive feature of the work is its

manufacturers' exhibit. It has 41 acres of floor space, including the galleries. This building is 1,688 feet long and 788 feet wide, all under roof. A man who walks around its outer walls will travel a distance of 4,952 feet. The architect who drew the plans for this building left an open court in the center 385x1,400 feet. The directors have decided to roof this court over. It will be put under a glass and steel arch. A comparison with the largest building of the Paris Exposition shows that Machinery Hall at Paris, which was the triumph of that exposition, could be shoved into this court, and eighteen acres would yet be left for exhibits in the main corridors. One million five hundred thousand dollars will be spent on this building, and, like all of the others, it will be torn down as soon as the Exposition closes. But little has been done yet on this mammoth structure. The foundations are

livered on the site, and active operations have begun. The buildings for the agricultural and fisheries displays will follow in quick succession. The crowning triumph of the exposition is to be the Administration Building. In this officers of the fair will have luxurious departments during the exposition. It rests on a broad plaza in the center of the grand vista leading down between the main buildings to the harbor in Lake Michigan for pleasure craft. This building is the gem of all the architectural jewels of the exposition. Constructed of material to last but two years, it will cost \$650,000. Although it covers a space but 250 feet square, yet it is one of the noblest achievements of modern architecture. It will occupy the most commanding position on the exposition grounds. The building consists of four pavilions, 84 feet square, one at each of the four angles of the square of

Workmen are now driving down cedar piles for the foundations of this building. Near by, scores of modelers are making the exterior covering for all the buildings. The compound invented for the Paris Exposition and known as "staff" is used for this purpose. The ingredients are simply gypsum, cement and plaster of paris. This staff is cast in large slabs, and when the walls of all the buildings are up it will be nailed to them. The naked walls will be changed almost in a day to structures of the most elaborate and graceful design. They will present the appearance of solid, massive masonry. Staff is fireproof, but under the action of the elements it disintegrates in about two years, so that the mighty exposition, now faintly taking shape, will in that time have passed like some gigantic figment of a dream.

Fair Notes.

The owner of a brownstone quarry

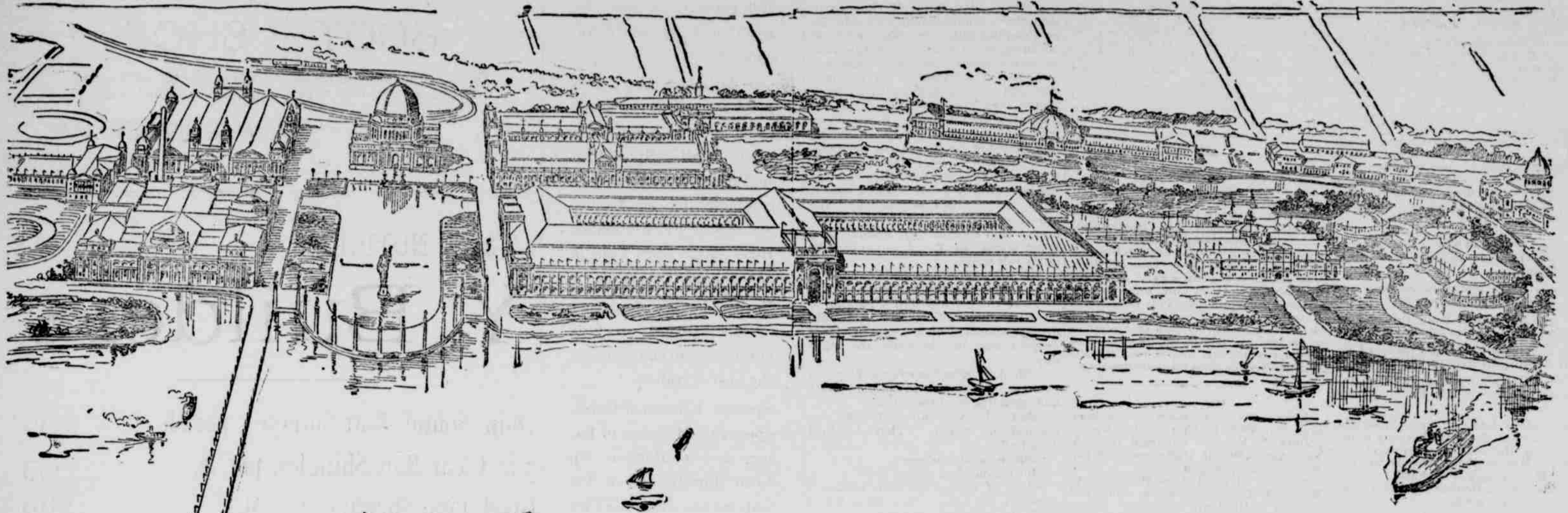
OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SAYINGS AND DOINGS HERE AND THERE.

Jokes and Jokelets that Are Supposed to Have Been Recently Born—Sayings and Doings that Are Odd, Curious and Laughable.

Necessary to Carry.
Guard—Two-thir' stree! Fi-ni' stree! Let 'em off, first. (Seeing very small man attempting to board train). Git back, will yer? Small man (entering train and handing paper to guard)—Here.
Guard—What's that?
Small man (meekly)—It's my license to live.—Truth.

A Watch Dog on a Wire.
A fruit-grower in College Point, who finds it necessary to keep a watch-dog to guard his orchard, is humane



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, SHOWING DESIGNS AND GROUPING OF ALL BUILDINGS DETERMINED UPON.—View Looking West.

Live Stock Building. Agricultural Hall. Machinery Hall. Administration Building. Mines. Electricity. Transportation. Horticultural Hall. Woman's Building. United States Government Building. Fisheries. Illinois State Building.

ment of this gigantic enterprise has been worked out which far eclipses anything accomplished in the establishment of the world-renowned Paris Exposition in a similar period. The development of the exposition work in Chicago is vastly ahead of what Paris accomplished within the same time, and it is now apparent that the Chicago enterprise will be one of much greater dimensions, and probably of much greater cost. There were but 238 acres inclosed within the exposition grounds

magnitude. Jackson Park, where the Exposition is to be held, is seven miles south of the business center of Chicago. Of course it is in the city limits. Chicago's police are patrolling beats and sleeping on doorsteps almost twelve miles south of Jackson Park. The east front of the park is washed by the waters of Lake Michigan. It is a heavy washing, too, for the Exposition grounds stretch along the sandy shore for more than a mile. The northern

down, to be sure, but a visitor might walk all over the site and not see them. These foundations consist of heavy pine timbers laid in the sand at close intervals. The Woman's Building is further advanced than any of them. It is to be 200 by 400 feet, two stories high. Miss Sophia G. Hayden, a Boston girl, drew the plans for this building and worked out all of its details. Her ambition to complete the first big structure for the World's Fair will be gratified, for the Woman's Building will be finished before the others are begun.

All are interested in the Horticultural Building. The location is all that could be desired, but that is about all that can be seen at present. The contractors will soon go to work on it, however. The building is to be 250 by 1,000 feet. Steel and glass are to be used extensively in its construction. The building lies between the railroad tracks and a picturesque lagoon, fronting a wooded island that is to be one of the most attractive resorts in the park. Everybody who visits the Fair will pass the Horticultural Building and they cannot get out until after they have been drawn down past the Horticultural Building. When they leave the grounds and turn back for a parting view of the Exposition its glistening dome will be the last spectacle that greets their eyes.

The Mines and Mining Building has also been given a commanding position on the grounds. It is just south of the wooded island. When visitors alight from the trains and look down the grand vista that is formed by the six largest buildings of the fair, the Mines and Mining Building is the first one they will see. Its walls are now going up just in front of the gateways where all visitors will surge into the park from the railway station. With the single exception of the Woman's Building, this structure is furthest advanced. Its

plan, and connected by a great central dome, 120 feet in diameter and 260 feet high. In the center of each facade is a recess, 93 feet wide, within which is a grand entrance to the building. The first story is in the Doric order, of heavy proportions. The second story, with its lofty col-

onnade, is in the Ionic order. Externally, the design is divided into three principal stages. The first stage consists of the four pavilions, corresponding in height with the buildings grouped about, which are 65 feet high. The second stage is of the same height, and is a continua-

ent of the Life-Saving Service of Lakes Erie and Ontario and the Ohio River, is trying to complete arrangements for the exhibition, at the World's Fair in Chicago, of the gunboat Niagara, which is sunk in a good state of preservation in Massasauga Bay, Erie harbor.

It is very probable the original plant, and the first converter used in making Bessemer steel, will be on exhibition.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union and Woman's Temperance Publication Association have applied, through Josephine R. Nichols, of Indianapolis, for 100 by 20 feet of space in which to make an exhibit. Miss Nichols says these organizations want to exhibit flags, banners, books and other publications, and numerous other things, all prepared by women, and also to establish and operate a hospital and model creche, at the latter of which women visitors with babies can leave them to be cared for while they see the sights.

The Press and Printing Committee has passed a resolution asking that a building 200x100 feet be constructed, in which is to be furnished office room for all foreign and American newspapers.

No sideshows are to be permitted within the Exposition grounds. The Directory has decided that the entrance fee shall entitle the visitor to see everything within the inclosure.

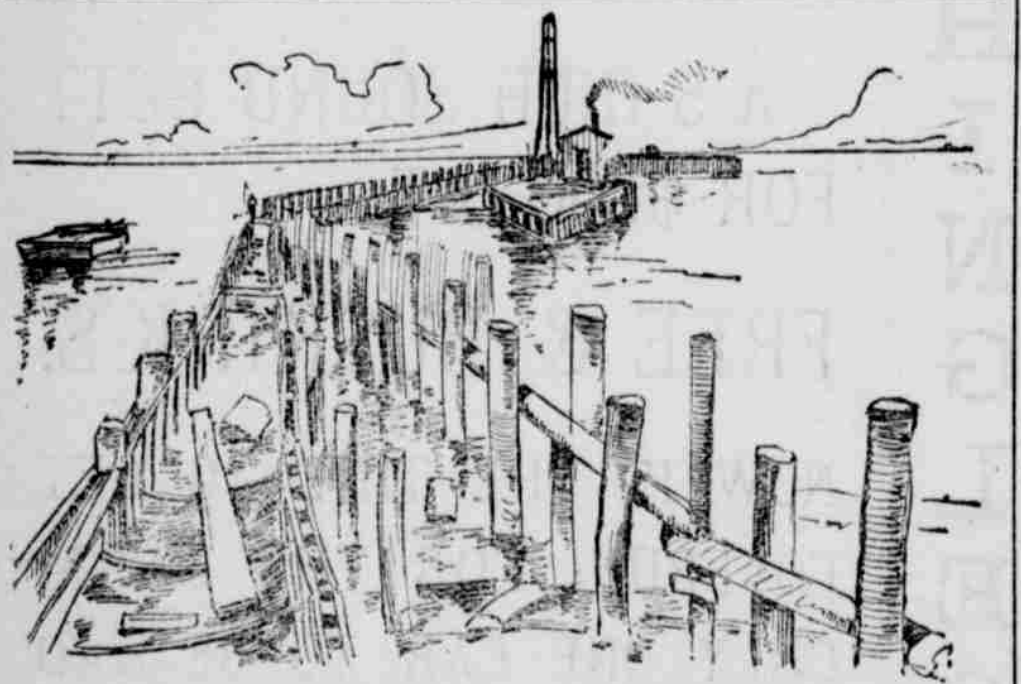
night can't well discover that fact, and the dog is just as useful to his master in driving out pilferers as though he were unhampered.—New York Herald.

The Wind Blow Through His Ribs.

"Bah!" said Foggy, as he put up his gamp, "what beastly weather!" "I have seen better days myself," remarked the umbrella.—Puck

A young Philadelphia fellow advertised for a wife and his sister answered.

TAKE care of the poor Indians and the poor Indians will take hair of you.

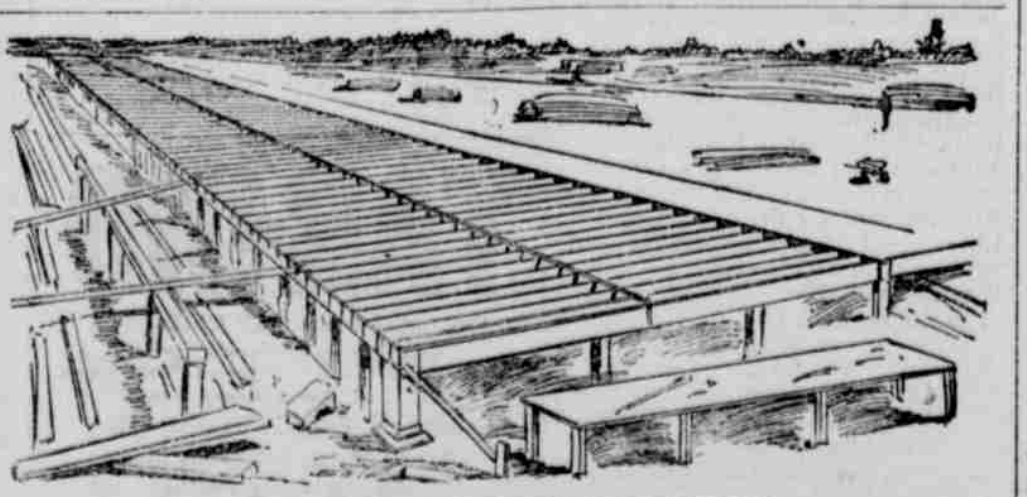


PROGRESS OF THE WORK ON THE IMITATION WAR VESSEL.

at Paris, while in 1893 the Chicago exposition will have 680 acres inclosed. In Paris there were seventy-five and one-half acres under roof, including those erected by foreign nations, as well as the exquisite buildings erected out of the exposition funds. In 1893 there will be over 160 acres of main exposition buildings, paid out of exposition funds, and in addition doubtless thirty acres erected by foreign governments, by our own States and Territories, and by the General Government, at their expense, making an aggregate of probably 130 acres under roof.

It is estimated that the Chicago exposition will necessitate the ex-

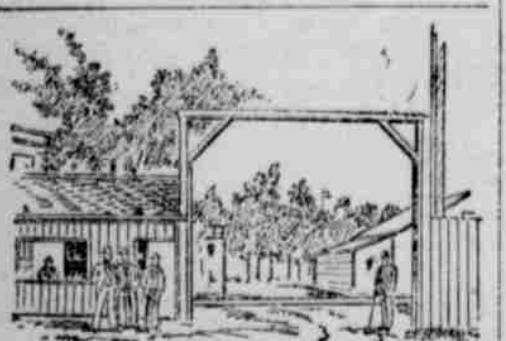
boundary of the park is Fifty-sixth street and the southern limit is reached at Sixty-seventh street. Stony Island boulevard marks its western line. Included in the area marked by these four lines are 680 acres, all dedicated to the purposes of the World's Columbian Exposition. It would be better if this great enterprise had been christened the World's Fair, for that is what everybody calls it. From Fifty-sixth street south to Fifty-ninth street, Jackson Park is highly improved. All of this area has been reserved for State buildings, and since the park passed under the control of the World's Fair folk, no changes have been made in its condition. Its grassy slopes and mossy banks have not been disturbed. South of Fifty-ninth street, however, great changes have been wrought. On this area all of the big buildings of the exposition are to be reared. Skeletons of huge buildings are raising themselves from the waste of sand, and acres of lumber await the workmen. Dredges are puffing and snorting on every hand, plowing out wide canals for pleasure boats. Such buildings as are being erected for the World's Fair have never been constructed for previous expositions. They are to cost nearly \$12,000,000, with the landscape decorations. A line drawn around the walls of the principal buildings would be 27,252 feet long, or more than five miles. This is exclusive of the numerous State buildings and palaces that will be reared by foreign powers. The largest building of the exposition is that for the man-



A SPECIMEN MAIN BUILDING AS IT NOW APPEARS.

naked walls are already high in the air. They look like a mammoth billboard, 700 feet long and 350 feet wide. The Electricity Building, also 700 by 350 feet, is yet to be begun. Foundations of the Transportation Building, 250 by 900 feet, are almost in. An annex is to be built to this structure larger than the building itself. Machinery Hall, with its annex, is to be 1,400 by 500 feet long. More than 2,000,000 feet of lumber has been de-

livered on the site, and active operations have begun. The buildings for the agricultural and fisheries displays will follow in quick succession. The crowning triumph of the exposition is to be the Administration Building. In this officers of the fair will have luxurious departments during the exposition. It rests on a broad plaza in the center of the grand vista leading down between the main buildings to the harbor in Lake Michigan for pleasure craft. This building is the gem of all the architectural jewels of the exposition. Constructed of material to last but two years, it will cost \$650,000. Although it covers a space but 250 feet square, yet it is one of the noblest achievements of modern architecture. It will occupy the most commanding position on the exposition grounds. The building consists of four pavilions, 84 feet square, one at each of the four angles of the square of



PRINCIPAL ENTRANCE, STONY ISLAND AV.

penditure of no less than \$17,000,000 before the gates are opened or a dollar of revenue is received. Of this amount possibly \$2,500,000 can be recovered in salvage.

Great expositions develop slowly. They are not created in a day or in a year. They move along toward completion by apparently lazy stages until the last hours before the big build-